

2023: FCI AGILTY RULE CHANGES

Summary of all proposed changes

2023: RULE CHANGES

- **Height proposals at end of presentation (height changes on obstacles = separate sheet)**
- **Hope this covers them all, if not please let me know I will add them.**
- **This presentation will be send to you all if it is complete, so you can use it in your country**

PROCEDURE

- **Show sheet with change (there are 60 sheets)**
- **Proposing country can explain the change**
- **Country's can ask questions**
- **We could briefly discuss the change in order to hear the views and possible impact of the change**

[what does the rule do]

[in what section, for example A.3.1: general]

Proposed by: [countries]

OLD

OLD TEXT (if there is any)

NEW

NEW TEXT / ADD / REMOVE

[Question or Reminder]

Measuring dog height

A.2: categories

Proposed by: Israel

OLD

In international competitions, three categories exist:

S (Small) : for dogs measuring less than 35 cm at the withers

M (Medium) : for dogs measuring 35 cm or more and less than 43 cm at the withers

L (Large) : for dogs measuring 43 cm or more at the withers

NEW

In international competitions, three categories exist:

S (Small) : for dogs measuring less than 35 cm at the withers

M (Medium) : for dogs measuring 35 cm or more and less than 43 cm at the withers

L (Large) : for dogs measuring 43 cm or more at the withers

A dog who's body length exceeds 1.5 times his height will be placed in one height category below the one that the dog was measured for (body length will be measured from the prosternum to point of buttock).

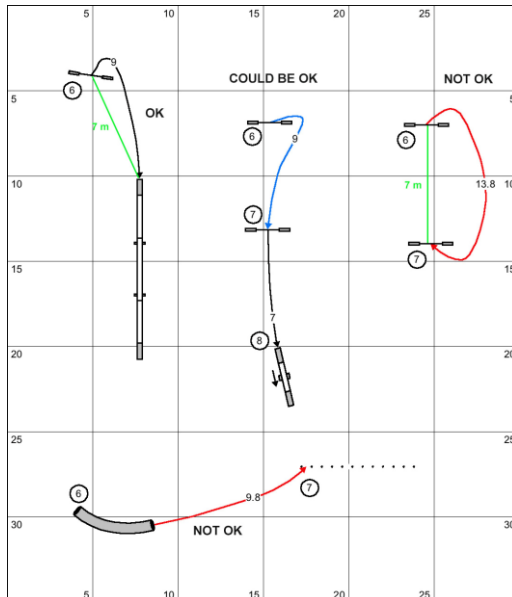
distance between obstacles

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Croatia

OLD

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles is 5 m. (4 m. in Small). The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles is 7 m.



NEW

The distance between two consecutive obstacles ranges from 4 to 7 m in category Small and 5 m. to 7 m in categories Medium/Large. The distance is measured on the expected dog's path, but taking into consideration the tightest and widest running dogs. Therefore the minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles is 5m. (4 m. in Small) and, although the maximum distance on the dog's path between two consecutive obstacles is 7 m., there is a tolerance of 1-2 meters more in the situations where there is a tight turn before obstacle (dogwalk for example). Only in these cases the control distance of maximum 7 m. can be measured in a straight-line between the two obstacles.

compulsary weave poles

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: France

OLD

NEW: remove maximum length of course

ADD

The weaves poles must be used on every course (agility or jumping).

Identical jump heights throughout course

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: France

OLD

NEW: remove maximum length of course

ADD

Jump heights must be the same throughout the course. Except for exceptional conditions (bad weather, inadequate ground...), the maximum height must be used.

Course length: remove minimum distance small

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Norway

OLD

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be 5 m. (4 m. in Small).
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be 7 m.

NEW: small minimum removed

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be 5 m.
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be 7 m.

Course length: increase minimum distance to 6m

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Denmark, Norway

OLD

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be **5 m.** (4 m. in Small).
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be 7 m.

NEW

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be **6 m.** (4 m. in Small).
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be 7 m.

Reminder: could be that the 4m in small is already removed as rule

Increase maximum distance to 8m

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be 5 m. (4 m. in Small).
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be **7 m.**

NEW

The minimum distance on the dog's path between consecutive obstacles should be 5 m.
The maximum straight-line distance between consecutive obstacles should be **8 m.**

Reminder:

could be that the 4m in small is already removed and the minimum distance has been changed from 5m to 6m

Increase course length

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Czech Republic

OLD

The actual length of the course must be between **100 m and 220 m**, depending on the class, require dogs to traverse at least 15 obstacles

NEW: remove maximum length of course

The actual length of the course must be **more than 100 m**, depending on the class, require dogs to traverse at least 15 obstacles

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

The actual length of the course must be between **100 m and 220 m**, depending on the class, require dogs to traverse at least 15 obstacles

NEW: increase max. length with 20m

The actual length of the course must be **between 115 m and 240 m**, depending on the class, require dogs to traverse at least 15 obstacles

Do we want to increase the maximum course length?
If so, remove it completely or change from 220m to 240m

Maximum number of use of tunnel

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

NEW

ADD:

The course can include maximum 5 tube tunnel performances.

First obstacle on course

A.3.1: general

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

The first obstacle must be a single hurdle. The last obstacle must be a single hurdle or a spread hurdle.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

The first and last obstacle can be any obstacle as long as the judgement can be made in an optimal way

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The first obstacle must be a single hurdle. The last obstacle must be a single hurdle or a spread hurdle.

NEW

If the timing system allows the first and the last obstacle can be any of the different jumps. If timing is not possible to place safely, then the first and last obstacle must be either single hurdle or a spread hurdle

Reminder proposal Finland:

Jumps are: Hurdles, Wall, Tyre or Long Jump

remark: we would probably also need to define the concept of "startline" better

Course design: change of sentence

A.3.2: general

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

A well-designed course allows the dog to go round easily and smoothly

NEW

A well-designed course allows the dog to go round easily and smoothly **and it should test different skills and abilities of the dog and handler**

Limit number of jumps from backside

A.3.2: course design

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

NEW

ADD:

The dominant part of jumps must be negotiated from the front side, a max 6 from back side

remark: we would probably also need to define the concept of “backside”

Course design: use of contact obstacles

A.3.2: course design

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

An Agility course must have three different contact obstacles (except force majeure):

NEW

An Agility course must have three different **types of** contact obstacles (except force majeure):

max. course time (decrease)

A.3.3.b: Determining the Maximum Course Time (MCT)

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The MCT is determined by dividing the length of the course by 2.0 m/s in agility, 2.5 m/s in jumping.

NEW

The MCT **at international agility** competitions is determined by dividing the length of the course by **2.5** in agility, **3.0** in jumping.

Maximum time entering and leaving the ring

A.3.3.c: Trail Procedure

Proposed by: France

OLD

The handler **cannot start the dog before the judge has signalled that he is ready.** If the dog is still on the lead then the dog's lead and collar are taken off.....*[some more text]*

The handler is allowed to position himself anywhere on the course. The time will start as soon as the dog crosses the start line.

The run is finished and the time stopped when the dog crosses the finish line **by negotiating the last obstacle in the correct direction.**

The handler puts the dog back on the lead and leaves the ring.

Handler and dog are under the judge's supervision from the moment they enter the ring until both of them have left the ring.

NEW

PROPOSAL:

a maximum duration may be imposed between the entry in the ring and the departure of the dog, depending on the level of the trial

Question: I noticed that the text that represents the current rule and is used in the proposal differs from the actual rule (see old rule above). So, is France using a correct rules document?

Spread hurdle: allow breakable bars

A.4.hurdles.b

Proposed by: Czech Republic

OLD

NEW

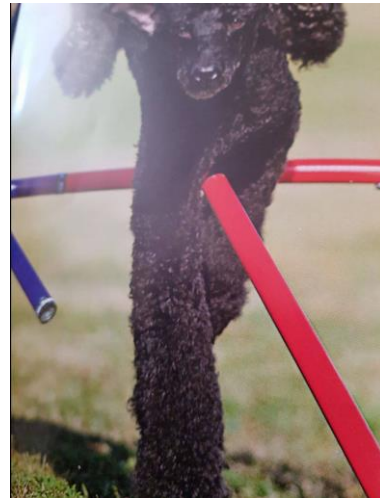
Breakaway bars may also be used

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

NEW

Both of the poles or just the back pole of the hurdle can be breakable.



Remark:

if we add the breakable bar, we should also add "how to judge it", -> section faults
also perhaps add something about the force needed to break apart

Wall: shape of units

A.4.wall

Proposed by: Denmark

Shape of the units on must have same color difference as jump poles



Wall

A.4.wall

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Depth: approximately 20 cm at the bottom and at least 10 cm at the top

NEW

Depth: approximately 20 cm at the bottom and at least 10 cm at the top. **The depth of displaceable units shall be the same as the depth of wall.**

OLD

The wall **can have 1 or 2 tunnel shaped openings and** must consist of separate elements

NEW

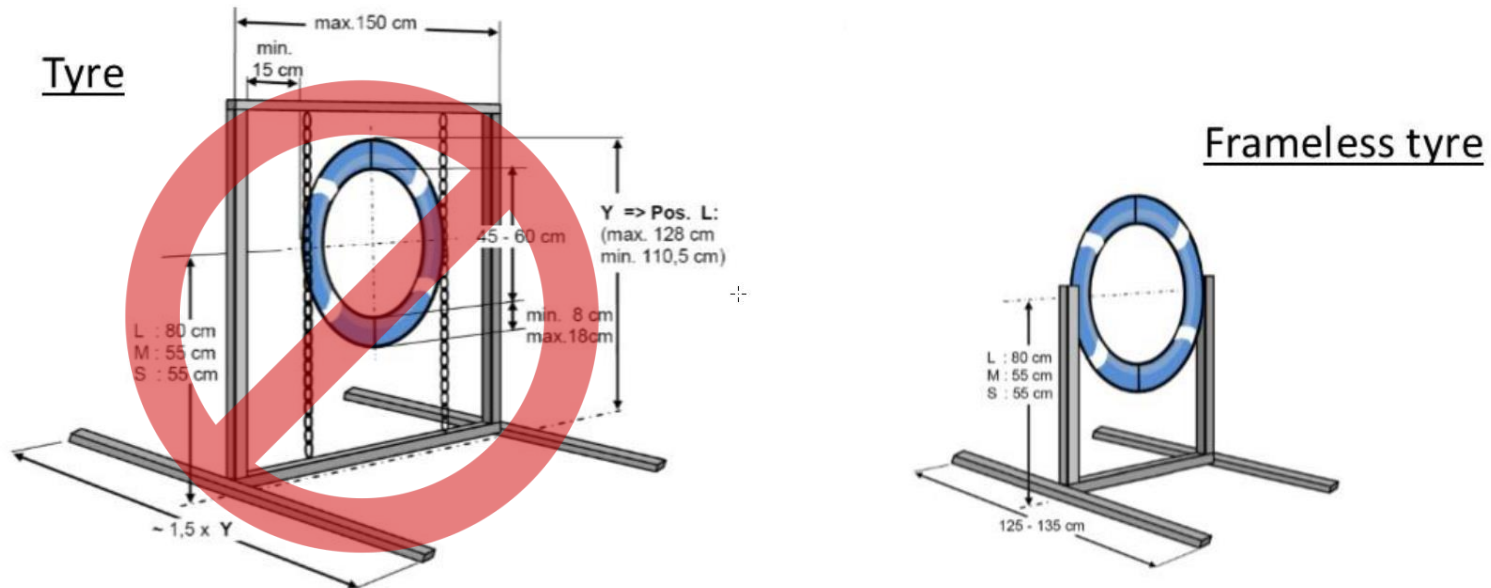
The wall must consist of separate elements

Framed Tyre

A.4.tyre.a: framed tyre

Proposed by: Czech Republic, Finland, France

Remove the framed tyre as official obstacle



Reminder:

this was already decided in the 2017 rules meeting that it would be abandoned with the next rule changes as stated in the current rules: Framed tyres should be phased out over the next five years, in favour of the safer, frameless tyres.

Frameless Tyre has to be breakable

A.4.tyre.b: frameless tyre

Proposed by: Czech Republic

OLD

The tyre must have a consistent shape, constructed using an impact absorbing material. The tyre is fixed into position (height) by two uprights on either side of the tyre. The construction must provide sufficient stability to ensure that the obstacle is not tipped over too easily. The uprights must not protrude above the top of the tyre. There should be no beam across the top.

Breakaway frameless tyres may also be used

NEW

The tyre must be able to break away into 2 to 4 parts when a force equivalent to a weight of 8 kg is exerted on it

The tyre must have a consistent shape, constructed using an impact absorbing material. The tyre is fixed into position (height) by two uprights on either side of the tyre. The construction must provide sufficient stability to ensure that the obstacle is not tipped over too easily. The uprights must not protrude above the top of the tyre. There should be no beam across the top.

Tyre: diameter and width

A.4.tyre

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

Aperture diameter: 45 cm to 60 cm

NEW

Aperture diameter: 50 cm to 60 cm

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Width of the tyre/hoop: minimum 8 cm – maximum
18 cm

NEW

Width of the tyre/hoop: minimum 8 cm – maximum
12 cm

Tyre: uprights and breakaway

A.4.tyre

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The tyre is fixed into position (height) by two uprights on either side of the tyre.

NEW

remove

OLD

NEW

The tyre must be able to break away into 2 to 4 parts when a force equivalent to a weight of 8 kg is exerted on it (measured horizontally in 90 degree angle from tyre from a place of about 5cm to the side of vertical midline) .

Length of dog-walk

A.4.Dogwalk

Proposed by: Norway

OLD

Height: minimum 120 cm – maximum 130 cm
Plank and ramp length: minimum 360 cm –
maximum 380 cm

NEW

Plank and ramp length: 360 cm

Question: what about seesaw and A-frame

Proposed by: Austria

OLD

Height: minimum 120 cm – maximum 130 cm
Plank and ramp length: minimum 360 cm –
maximum 380 cm

NEW

Height: minimum 120 cm
Plank and ramp length: 370 cm

Dog-walk: remove slats

A.4.Dogwalk

Proposed by: Austria

OLD

Each ramp must have anti-slip slats at regular intervals (about every 25 cm) to avoid slipping and making the climb easier, but not within 10 cm of the start of a contact area. These slats must be 2 cm wide and 0.5 to 1 cm thick, and must not have sharp edges

NEW



Length of seesaw

A.4.Seesaw

Proposed by: Norway

OLD

Plank length: minimum 360 cm – maximum 380 cm

NEW

Plank and ramp length:360 cm

Seesaw back to original position

A.4.Seesaw

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

NEW

ADD:

The see-saw shall also return back to original position between 2 to 4 seconds.

A-Frame: change height

A.4.A-Frame

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

Height: The apex of the two ramps must be **170 cm** from the ground for all dogs.

NEW

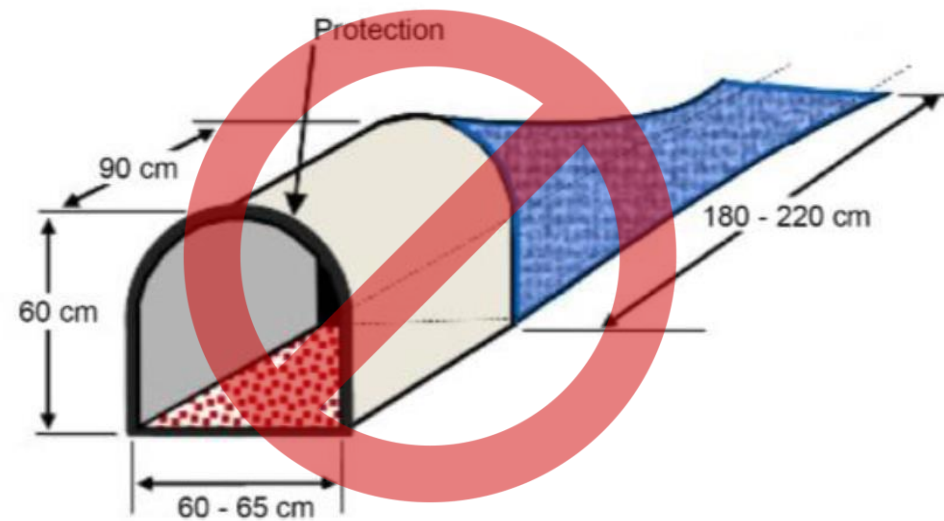
Height: The apex of the two ramps must be **160 cm** from the ground for all dogs.

flat tunnel

A.4. flat tunnel

Proposed by: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Norway

Remove flat tunnel as official obstacle



Flat tunnel

Course design (replacement of flat tunnel)

A.3.2: course design

Proposed by: Finland

OLD: section A.3.2. Course Design

The following obstacles should be at the judge's disposal:

14 hurdles with poles, 1 tyre, 1 wall or viaduct, 1 dog-walk, 1 A-frame, 1 see-saw, weave poles, 1 long jump, 3 tube tunnels and 1 flat tunnel. Electronic contact zones can be used.

NEW

The following obstacles should be at the judge's disposal:

14 hurdles with poles, 1 tyre, 1 wall or viaduct, 1 dog-walk, 1 A-frame, 1 see-saw, weave poles, 1 long jump **and** 3 tube tunnels, **one of these must be 3-4 m long.**

Tube Tunnel add strapping rules

A.4. tube tunnel

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

Tube tunnels must always be pulled out to their full length. When securing the tunnel, the strapping or webbing must follow the contours of the tunnel and not cause it to become misshaped or its diameter to be reduced.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

Tube tunnels must always be pulled out to their full length. When securing the tunnel, the strapping or webbing must follow the contours of the tunnel and not cause it to become misshaped or its diameter to be reduced.

Minimum: 1 sets of backs / meter (6 backs for a 6m tunnel)

Start - Finish

A.4. start-finish

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

There should be enough room (at least 6 m.) for the dog at the start and at the finish.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

There must be space for the dog to jump in natural line, the timing gear must not reduce the wide

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

There should be enough room (at least 6 m.) for the dog at the start and at the finish.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

There **must** be enough room (clear space of **minimum at least 6 m measured as 180 degree circle**) for the dog at the start and at the finish.

Rewrite of section A.5.1.b Faults

A.5.1.b: faults on course

Proposed by: Finland

NEW

Faults made by the handler

- i. a handler who gains by touching his dog or an obstacle will be faulted (5 faults) each time it occurs. [MOVED]
- ii. a handler starts or stops the time taking [ADDED]

b. Faults on the obstacles

i. Knockdowns

When negotiating an obstacle, it is a fault each time any part of the obstacle (pole, wing, tile...) is knocked down (5 faults). Note that if an obstacle has to be re negotiated later on in the course, then it must be rebuilt in time by the helpers (no elimination).

ii. Contact area

On the dog-walk the dog must touch the down contact and on the see-saw and A-frame, the dog must touch both the up and down contacts with at least one paw or part of a paw. Failure to do so: 5 faults each time it occurs. The dog is considered to have left the obstacle when all four paws are on the ground.

- iii. other specific faults on obstacles (breakable tyre, long jump) [ADDED]

STOP PUNISHING REFUSALS

A.5.1.b.2: Refusals

Proposed by: Croatia

OLD

The following are faulted with a refusal (5 faults): a dog that stops in front of an obstacle; a dog that stops on the course; a dog that turns away from or runs by an obstacle, jumps between the tyre and the frame, or goes under the pole of a jump; a dog that puts its head or a paw in a tunnel and comes back out again; a dog that jumps over a tunnel or hurdle wing; a dog that takes the long jump from the side; a dog that runs under or jumps over a contact obstacle.

A dog can only be faulted with a refusal (for stopping in front of an obstacle, turning away from an obstacle or running by an obstacle) when it is on the side of the obstacle from which it should be negotiated.

NEW

Refusals must be corrected, failure to do so will result in elimination.

Refusals cost time. They are judged, but not additionally punished with faults (5 points)

Remove refusal for dog stopping on course

A.5.1.b.2: Refusals

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The following are faulted with a refusal (5 faults): a dog that stops in front of an obstacle; a dog that stops on the course

NEW

The following are faulted with a refusal (5 faults): a dog that stops in front of an obstacle;

Remove refusal for jumping between tyre and frame

A.5.1. Refusals

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The following are faulted with a refusal (5 faults): a dog that stops in front of an obstacle; a dog that stops on the course; a dog that turns away from or runs by an obstacle, **jumps between the tyre and the frame,**

NEW

The following are faulted with a refusal (5 faults): a dog that stops in front of an obstacle; a dog that stops on the course; a dog that turns away from or runs by an obstacle.

JUDGING UP CONTACT [1]

A.5.1.b.3: contact area

Proposed by: Croatia, Norway

OLD

On the dog-walk, see-saw and A-frame, the dog must touch both the up and down contacts with at least one paw or part of a paw. Failure to do so: 5 faults each time it occurs. The dog is considered to have left the obstacle when all four paws are on the ground.

NEW

On the A-frame, dog walk and see-saw, the dog must touch the down contact with at least one paw or a part of its paw. Failure to do so: 5 faults each time it occurs.

Obstacle specific changes

DOG WALK

The dog must touch the ascending ramp with all four paws. If he fails to do so, he will be eliminated. The dog that alights from the obstacle before touching the descending ramp with four paws is refusing the obstacle and will need to do it once again from beginning.

SEE SAW

The dog must touch the obstacle before the pivot point with all four paws. If he fails to do so, he will be eliminated. The dog that jumps off the obstacle before passing the pivot point with four paws is refusing the obstacle and will need to do it once again from beginning. The see-saw must touch the ground before the dogs alights from the obstacle, otherwise it is penalised with a fault (5 faults).

A-FRAME

The dog must touch the ascending ramp with all four paws. If he fails to do so, he will be eliminated. The dog that alights from the obstacle before touching the descending ramp with four paws is refusing the obstacle and will need to do it once again from beginning. The dog that has passed the top of the A-frame and touches the ground before having touched the descending ramp is eliminated.

JUDGING UP CONTACT [2]

A.5.1.b.3: contact area

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

On the dog-walk, see-saw and A-frame, the dog must touch both the up and down contacts with at least one paw or part of a paw. Failure to do so: 5 faults each time it occurs. The dog is considered to have left the obstacle when all four paws are on the ground.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

Upzone on A-frame and dog walk removed.

Seesaw upzone removed, but the dog must have minimum 1 paw on both up and down side.

Remove down contact on A-Frame

A.5.1.b.3: contact area

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

On the dog-walk, see-saw and A-frame, the dog must touch both the up and down contacts with at least one paw or part of a paw. Failure to do so: 5 faults each time it occurs. The dog is considered to have left the obstacle when all four paws are on the ground.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

The speed of the dogs in agility becomes such that it is difficult for a judge to verify both that the dog lays 4 legs in the down part of the A frame and at least one paw in the area.

For safety reason and for fair judgement we should ask that the dog has his 4 paws on the down side, no matter if it's in the zone or not.

The up zone on the A frame is also a problem for large dogs with a long stride. This notice is part of the respect for animal welfare.

Long jump: add refusal for moving one of the units and walking over the obstacle

A.5.1: Refusals

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Knocking down one of the units is penalised with a fault (5 faults). No other contacts are faulted.

NEW

Knocking down one of the units **or a unit moving more than its width (15 cm) at least in one of its ends** is penalised with a fault (5 faults).

OLD

Knocking down one of the units is penalised with a fault (5 faults). No other contacts are faulted.

NEW

Knocking down one of the units is penalised with a fault (5 faults). **Walking the obstacle is penalised with a refusal.**

Judging weave poles: fault has to be corrected like a refusal

A.5.2.g: Marking on specific obstacles – weave poles

Proposed by: Czech Republic

OLD

Each incorrect entry is penalised with a refusal, even when the dog approaches from the side (5 faults). For further errors a dog is only penalised once, with a fault (5 faults). Every mistake must be corrected **immediately or the dog can be taken back to** from the beginning. Back-weaving (more than 2 gates) results in elimination.

NEW

Each incorrect entry is penalised with a refusal, even when the dog approaches from the side (5 faults). For further errors a dog is only penalised once, with a fault (5 faults). Every mistake must be corrected from the beginning. Back-weaving (more than 2 gates) results in elimination.

Elimination:

A.5.3: Elimination

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

Elimination:

If the dog knocks down/destroys an obstacle, before it negotiates it, such that it can no longer do so correctly.

NEW

NO PROPOSED NEW TEXT:

If it's the pole, then only fail, not elimination.
If the obstacle is destroyed and needs to be negotiated again, it's and elimination.

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Elimination:

Starting the run before the judge's signal

NEW

Starting the run before **the handler has got the permission from the judge to start**

Elimination:

A.5.3: Elimination

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Elimination means that the dog is disqualified

NEW

remove

OLD

NEW

ADD:

The dog is not allowed to train on the course or take obstacles before the run has started. No more faults or disqualification on obstacles can be given after the last obstacle has been negotiated and the timetaking has stopped

Force Majeure

A.5.4: force majeure

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Under circumstances beyond the handler's control – e.g., poles blown down, twisted cloth of the flat tunnel – the judge can stop the handler and when the obstacle has been rebuilt, the judge will restart the dog from the beginning.

NEW

Under circumstances beyond the handler's control – e.g., poles blown down, twisted cloth of the flat tunnel, **an obstacle moves** – the judge can stop the handler and when the obstacle has been rebuilt, the judge will restart the dog from the beginning.

Remove section: Qualification / certificate

A.6: Qualification / certificate

Proposed by: Denmark

OLD

In agility trials, the following 'qualifications' are given:

0 to 5.99 total faults : EXCELLENT

6 to 15.99 total faults : VERY GOOD

16 to 25.99 total faults : GOOD

more than 26 total faults : NO QUALIFICATION

'Total faults' means: all faults on obstacles plus all time faults.

The 'FCI AGILITY CERTIFICATE' is awarded to dogs having obtained the qualification 'Excellent' 3 times, with clear rounds, under two different judges in Agility 1 trials.

NEW

REMOVE SECTION

adjust section: Qualification / certificate

A.6: Qualification / certificate

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

In agility trials, the following 'qualifications' are given:

0 to 5.99 total faults : EXCELLENT

6 to 15.99 total faults : VERY GOOD

16 to 25.99 total faults : GOOD

more than 26 total faults : NO QUALIFICATION

'Total faults' means: all faults on obstacles plus all time faults.

The 'FCI AGILITY CERTIFICATE' is be awarded to dogs having obtained the qualification 'Excellent' 3 times, with clear rounds, under two different judges in Agility 1 trials.

NEW

In agility trials, the following 'qualifications' are given:

0 total faults : EXCELLENT

0.01 to 5.99 total faults : VERY GOOD

6 to 15.99 total faults : GOOD

more than 16 total faults : NO QUALIFICATION

FCI Agility Certificate

A.6: Qualification / certificate

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The 'FCI AGILITY CERTIFICATE' is awarded to dogs having obtained the qualification 'Excellent' 3 times, with clear rounds, under two different judges in Agility 1 trials.

NEW

The 'AGILITY CERTIFICATE' is awarded to dogs having obtained the qualification 'Excellent' 3 times, with clear rounds, under two different judges in Agility 1 trials.

As in section A.9.a this certificate is removed in the proposal:

International agility trials sanctioned by the FCI, which award the ~~FCI Agility Certificate and~~ CACIAg.

Question: removing the agility certificate or removing just FCI?

Assistant judge on international competition

A.8.2: Organizing a international competitions

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Appoint a judge approved by the National Kennel Club and the FCI to officiate.

NEW

Appoint a judge approved by the National Kennel Club and the FCI to officiate.

Optionally appoint an assistant judge to assist the judge to officiate the course.

The assistant judge may be authorised to judge specific obstacles or sequences within the course as determined by the judge with the aim that at least one of the judges acting on the course shall at all times have the best possible view on the dog.

Increase age of dogs competing at FCI Events

A.9: Eligibility to enter trails

Proposed by: France

OLD

International agility trials sanctioned by the FCI, which award the FCI Agility Certificate and **CACIAg**. Dogs of all breeds over 18 months and in possession of a pedigree (studbook/appendix) recognised by the FCI.

NEW

International agility trials sanctioned by the FCI, which award the FCI Agility Certificate and **CACIAg**. Dogs of all breeds over **24** months and in possession of a pedigree (studbook/appendix) recognised by the FCI.

Vaccination of dogs

A.9: Eligibility to enter trails

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

NEW

ADD:

Dogs visiting other countries for competition shall respect the vaccination rules of the country they are visiting.

AWC: only approved obstacles can be used

B.2: Trials

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

NEW

ADD:
Courses must only contain the approved obstacles.

AWC: remove text viaduct

B.4: ring equipment

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

14 hurdles with poles (diameter of the poles must be 4 to 5 cm), 1 tyre (breakaway tyre is recommended), 1 wall **or viaduct**, 1 dog-walk, 1 A-frame, 1 see-saw, weave poles, 1 long Jump.....

NEW

14 hurdles with poles (diameter of the poles must be 4 to 5 cm), 1 tyre (breakaway tyre is recommended), 1 wall, 1 dog-walk, 1 A-frame, 1 see-saw, weave poles, 1 long Jump.....

AWC Judges

B.2: Trials

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

Two judges (one from the host country) officiate

OLD

NEW

Three judges (one from the host country) officiate

NEW

ADD: All needed assistant judges are from the host country.

B.7: Judges

OLD

The FCI Agility Commission appoints two qualified judges (one of whom must be from a different country than the organising country)

NEW

The FCI Agility Commission appoints **three** qualified **primary** judges (**two** of whom must be from a different country than the organising country)

Question: only when we vote for adding 1 or more height categories, or also increase if we keep 3 categories?

Responsibility of Assistance judges [1]

B.7: Judges

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The two appointed judges are responsible for judging the courses.

OLD

NEW

The **three** appointed **primary** judges are responsible for judging the courses. **One assistant judge shall act as assistant to the primary judge in each course.**

NEW

REMOVE:
the assistant judge is only responsible for judging the up contact of the dog walk.

Responsibility of Assistance judges [2]

B.7: Judges

Proposed by: Finland

NEW

ADD:

The primary judge has final say on all decisions to be made in the ring. However, should the primary judge wish to seek the opinion of the assistant judge on any matter then he or she is of course free to offer advice if requested to do so. The primary judge and his/her assistant judge should work together as a team to ensure that any obvious errors in judging can be avoided.

The primary judge shall determine the duties of the assistant judge. The assistant judge may be authorised to judge specific obstacles or sequences within the course with the aim that at least one of the judges acting on the course shall at all times have the best possible view on the dog. The assistant judge shall keep an eye on the dog also outside the sequences that have been especially appointed to his or her and if something obvious is seen to have been missed by the primary judge, the assistant judge can advise the primary judge in the ring immediately after a run, thus enabling the correct decision to be reached.

AWC: judges

B.4: judges

Proposed by: Finland

OLD

The FCI Agility Commission appoints two qualified judges (one of whom must be from a different country than the organising country) one assistant judge (these this must be an FCI recognised judges).

NEW

The FCI Agility Commission appoints **three** qualified **primary** judges (**two** of whom must be from a different country than the organising country) **and a required number of** assistant judges (**these** must be an FCI recognised judges).

Judging of the seesaw

?????

Proposed by: Luxembourg

OLD

The seesaw has to touch the ground before the dog leaves the obstacle. By failure of doing so the dog will be given a fault (5 points)

NEW

Before the dog leaves the seesaw, the seesaw has to hit the ground **and the dog has to have one of his front paws in the contact zone**. By failure of doing so the dog will be given a fault (5 points)

General things that have to change

OLD

JAEO

OLD

FCI Agility WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS Section
B.1 Organisation
bullet point 3 -> **recourses**

NEW

JOAWC

NEW

Must be: **resources**

HEIGHT PROPOSALS [1]

		Working											
Cat.	Range	Current	group	FIN	NOR	EST	SWE	DEN	GER	LUX	FRA	CRO	CZE
1	Min		0	0	0	0	0				0		
	Max		30	30	28	28	28				28		
2	Min	0	30	30	28	28	28	0	0	0	28	0	0
	Max	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
3	Min	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	Max	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	42	43
4	Min		43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	42	43
	Max		48	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	47	49
5	Min	43	48	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	47	49
	Max	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

Same proposals:

- working group & Finland
- Norway, Estonia and Sweden
- Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg

HEIGHT PROPOSALS [2]

Conclusions:

- 10 official proposals (not counting the working group)
- **4 or 5 categories:** divided 50/50
- **Class 1 (XS)**
 - 50% wants to add this category
From them 80% favors 28cm and 20% favors 30cm as the maximum height
- **Class 3 (M)**
 - 10% want to lower the maximum height to 42cm instead of 43cm.
- **Class 4 (I/SL/L/ML)**
 - 100% wants to add this category
 - 47cm = 20%
 - 48cm = 10%
 - 49cm = 10%
 - 50cm = 60%

Remark: naming of the height categories to be added has to be voted for